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HONGKONG, CHINA, November 11, 1902.

Week ended November 8, 1902. Number of vessels inspected, 10; individuals bathed at the disinfecting station, 769; pieces of baggage disinfected, 994. Rejections from all causes, 5. The health conditions of the city continue to improve, only 1 case of plague (fatal) and 1 case of enteric fever having been reported during the week. No other cases of communicable disease were reported in the colony during the week.

Week ended November 15, 1902. Number of vessels inspected, 11; individuals bathed at the disinfecting station, 694; pieces of baggage disinfected, 795. The return of communicable diseases shows that only 1 case of enteric fever was reported during the week, otherwise there was no case of quarantinable disease in the colony during the time covered by this report.

JOHN W. KERR,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

CUBA.

Yellow fever on steamship Esperanza from Vera Cruz.

HAVANA, CUBA, December 11, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions at this port for the week ended December 6, 1902:

The case of yellow fever reported in my letter of November 26, 1902, died on the 3d instant. The patient, a Spaniard, arrived from Vera Cruz on the steamship *Esperanza*, November 17, and being a nonimmune, was taken to Tricornia detention camp for observation. On the 18th, at morning inspection, he was found to be suffering from fever and was removed to Las Animas hospital, where a diagnosis of yellow fever was made by the commission on November 19.

I inclose herewith a translation of a decree promulgated in the Official Gazette by the secretary of government, relative to precautions to be used by the officers of the Cuban maritime quarantine service to guard against the introduction of yellow fever from infected ports, as well as quarantine rules to be observed by vessels while in such ports and the treatment which will be given supposed "infected" and "noninfected" vessels on arrival at Cuban ports.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,
Assistant Surgeon, In Temporary Charge.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Regulations for maritime quarantine.

[Translation.]

HAVANA, CUBA, December 5, 1902.

The secretary of dispatch, by agreement of this date, dictates the following resolution:

In virtue of the powers conferred upon me by article 3 of military order No. 122, current series, and presidential decree No. 40, I have deemed it well to dictate the following regulations which shall be observed by the employees of the maritime quarantine service of the Republic.

For the purpose of quarantine against yellow fever which proceeds from Mexico, Central America, or any other point where this disease

exists, we will consider the vessels [coming therefrom] as "infected" and "noninfected."

A. The vessels [considered] "noninfected" are those which, during their stay in the ports of the above-cited countries, have anchored more than half a mile from the wharf or coast, and that no other vessel, which because of its conditions is considered "infected" by the Cuban medical officer [stationed in that country], has been alongside of the "noninfected" vessel; or in case of a vessel which has not fulfilled these conditions, but has been fumigated at a distance of more than half a mile from the wharf or coast, by means of pyrethrum powder, one pound for each thousand cubic feet of space, under the inspection of a Cuban medical officer, properly detailed for that purpose.

B. The vessels [considered] "infected" are all of those from ports mentioned above which have not complied with the above-stated requisites; these are prohibited to tie up at the wharves in the ports of the Republic. These vessels will continue to be considered "infected" so long as they have not been disinfected.

C. For passengers who are not immune, that arrive aboard of vessels [considered] "noninfected," the period of quarantine will be counted from the time of the sailing of the vessel from the port where such passengers embarked, if the vessel has always complied with Section A of this decree in all of the ports of call, and if no passenger [in transit] has gone ashore in such ports.

D. The passengers [who arrive aboard of vessels] which are included in the provisions of Section B are to be subjected to five days' quarantine, which period will begin from the moment that they disembark.

E. The workmen who load and discharge cargo in the "infected" vessels will have to be certified immunes, properly authorized by the maritime quarantine service.

EDUARDO YERO,
Secretary of Government.

This order is published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Cuba for the general information.

JOSE SAEZ MEDINA,
The Chief of Dispatch.

Health of Havana and Guanabacoa.

DECEMBER 1, 1902.

United States Minister Squires makes the following comments on the health report of Havana and Guanabacoa for October, 1902:

The report shows that the mortality continues to decrease and that the number of deaths in the month of October last is the smallest recorded in Havana during last thirty-two years, with possibly one exception.

Deaths from infantile diseases and typhoid show a decrease, while there has been a slight increase of deaths from tuberculosis. Havana and the rest of the island continue free from yellow fever and smallpox.

Dr. Finlay continues to advocate measures for the stamping out of glanders.

GERMANY.

Reports from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, December 6, 1902.

TURKEY.—According to a fourth official Turkish bulletin regarding cholera in Palestine, there had been registered up to November 16, 333